Silks.—Silks at 50 cents per yard. We will offer on Monday, July 16, four cases of rich plaid and striped tilks, at 50 cents per yard, worth 57; cents. Also, rich black silks at great bargains. E. H. Leadheater & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

PRINTED LAWNS AT 64 CENTS PER YARD .- On Monday we will offer another large lot of fine Printed Lawas et 6d. Also, two cases French Jacoberts at 11, worth 2/6. Also, 30 Printed Cashberre Shawks at 12, worth 52. E. H. Leadherater & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

TO ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS .- TRANSITS, LEVELS, COMPASSES, and one new English TRANSIT of super-construction, for sale low by HITCHCOCK & Co., No. 115 Broadway.

RICH PRINTED BAREGES AT 1/ PER YARD.-E.

H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer, on Mon-day, 1,000 yards rich Printed Barrons at 1/ per yard; 3 cases do. rich Satis Plaid at 4/, worth \$1.

PIANOS .- HORACE WATERS'S modern improved PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS S modern improvement of action and overstrings a power and compass of sone equal to the Grand Planos.
Sole seency for T. Gilbert & Co.*s, Hallett & Cumston's. Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chicheding's Boston Planos; and
constantly in store Planos from asme five of the best Now-York
manufactories. Each instrument gazanteed to give extire salisfaction or purchase money returned. Second-hand Planos of
all varieties and at great bargains. Planos for even and rent allowed on purchase. Planos for sale on monthly payments. Sole
Agency for S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated Maloudous,
(tuned the equal temperaments.)

HORACE WAYERS, No. 333 Broadway.

NEW PIANO MUSIC.—Just published, RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE COMMERCEMENT MUSIC FOR JULY, 1855, consisting of five pieces, elegantly gotten up from engraved plates. Postry by the young Ladies; the Music by J. C. Gook. Price for the whole set only 36 cens, being one of the chaspest collections ever published. Mailed free of postage.

COOK & BROTHER, No. 345 Broadway.

To SEA BATHERS.-We have now in store a TO SEA BATHERS.

Isrge stock of goods suitable for Bathers Dresses, which we are selling at great bargains. Also, Musketo Netting of various colors.

E. H. Leadneater & Co., No. 317 Broadway.

HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES-ANOTHER TRI HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES—ANOTHER TRI
LEMMA. MOSST BRYOLES, C. W., July 10, 1855.

Messrs, S. C. HERRING & CO., New York—Genris: My store,
with the contents, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of
the 3d of this month. My books and a number of valsable papers were all saved by being in one of your Safes, brught from
Mr. Beddome, your sgent in London, isse March. The Safe
was pricetly red hot for several hours, and the besse knob and
plate in front were both melied off. I have just ordered a larger
mone from your agent, and shall have great pleasure in recommending my friends and neighbors to purchase your Safes, which
I am well satisfied are what they pretend to be—Fire-Proof.
I remain yours, respectfully,
The subscribers have on hand for sale the largest assortment
of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes in the world, guaranteed
to be equal to the above and sepecia to any other now direct
so the public.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

10 SALESROOMS. The largest Carpet Establish neat in the United States. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Enormous stock of E-glish Mossic, Medallion, Royal Velvet, Tapes ry, Brusch Three-Ply Ingmin Carpers, &c., sold at tremendous low price

TRAVELING THUNKS, VALISES, &c.—The largest slock and greatest variety of TRAVELING TRUNKS, &c. in the Union at the lowest retail prices, corner of Broadway and Maiden-lane, under Howard Botel.

CROUGH & FITZGERALD, Manufacturers.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway. FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c.-Constantly on hand,

FEATHERS, DEDUKEN, CC.—OBSAILED AND ASSESSED FRATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS, and COMFORTERS, at No. 150 Chathamet. cerner Mulberry, Wholesale and retail. MARTIN WILLARD, Agent. MELODEONS .- S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S MELO-

BEOKE, tuned the equal temperament, to which was recently awarded the first premium at the National Fair, Washington, D. C., can be found cally at No. 333 Broadway. A liberal dis-count made for cash. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF received a medal at the Johnson volume and "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell his PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-PROOF LOCKS.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. -Scrofula. Saltrhoum, Rheumatism, and all Skin or Muscular Diseases can be radically cured, if the Ointment be rubbed into the part affected, as salt is rubbed into meat. No externel disease can long withstend the combined power of these wonderful Medicines. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 624 cents, and the combined power of these wonderful Medicines. #1 per pot.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption" &c. Office No. 714 Broadway, opan daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats consumption, Asti-ma, Disease of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Formics. Consultation from

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALDIER'S PATENT" for asefulness, beauty, comfort and natural appearance, are nort-valed in America or Europe. Offices and Manufactories at No. 578 Broadway; No. 576 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; and Spring-field, Mass.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS AT THE NAVY YARD .- Yesterday I. K. Teernshtein, Engineer in the Russian Imperial Navy, and Capt. Alexander Sokoloff, of the Russian Imperial Service, visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

After inspecting the various works in progress, they went on board of the North Carolina, as the guests of Capt. Colhoun and Officers, by whom they were most cordially received. In honor to their rank and nation. the Russian flag was hoisted at the fore-truck, and saluted with eleven guns. The visitors were shown over the ship, and then adjourned to the quarter deck, where the party was increased by the addition of aeveral of the officers on duty at the Yard, and their ladies, among whom where Capt. Hudson, with his wife and daughter, Lieut. De Camp and wife, Dr. Ford and lady, and Purser Steele, and lady. After some little time spent in conversing, and listening to the Band, the party adjourned to the cabin, where they partook of an elegant collation, the band on the outside meanwhile performing a variety of pleasing melodies. After lunch the company returned to the deck, and soon a dozen young couples were enjoying the delights of the waltz or Polks, under a thick canvas canopy, which had been spread over the deck; while the more sedate sat in the cool breezes from the Wallabout, listening to the gay music. and enjoying at their leisure the lively scene before them. Nor were the ladies and gentlemen alone in their enjoyment of the hour. The sailors, of whom there were nearly six hundred on board, were as much delighted with the scene as the officers.

Jack at most times looks picturesque enough in his loose, flowing trowsers and shirt; there's a something taking in the devil may care rake of his straw hat, a certain unstudied openness in his broad brown face and bare, negligently necktied throat, that is absolutety refreshing. But he never appeared to better advantoge than yesterday, when he wore his white Sunday duck, with blue collar turned over black neckerchief, and clustering around the mainmast or lounging over the grim guns, watched the twinkling of the feet of

Thus several hours passed right pleasantly on, and then the visitors went away, with many acknowledgments of the happiness which their visit had afforded them. Captains Teernshtein and Sokoloff came to this country about two years ago to superintend the construction of several war steamers for the Russian Government, but in corsequence of the war the work was not proceeded with. Meantime the opportunity ing the public works throughout the country has not been passed by. Both gentlemen having familiarized themselves with the industrial resources of the United States, will return to St. Petersburg in the Fall and enter into active service in the war against

LOWELL LECTURES. - The course of Lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston by the Rev. William H. Milhure, already announced in THE TRIBUNE, is to be on "The Early History and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley." The course will consist of twelve lectures, commencing about the 1st of December. Mr. Milburn's early residence at the West, his profound studies on the subject, and his eminent power of graphic description, give him uncommon qualifica-tions for the successful accomplishment of his responsible task. We understand that he intends to devote himself at present to the delivery of public lectures, and is now open to engagements for that service.

New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1855.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TRISURE of his week should be handed in by moon to-day. The immense dition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to occure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand a their favors.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

and State.
Subscribers to THE TRIBUNE wishing their Post-Office address changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Dally, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly, and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay, crascalages wishing to have the direction of THE TRIBUNE changed, must state the old address as well as the new.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE is published on Tues-

day and Friday of each week, and sent to mail subscribers at #3 per antum; two copies for #5; five copies for #11 25.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is sent to subscribers, by mail, at #2 per annum; three copies for #5; five copies for #8; ten copies for \$12; twenty copies, when sent to one address, #26. Subscriptions, in all cases, payable in advance.

The Tribune for Europe.

We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship America will leave Boston for Liverpool To-Mor-

Subscriptions and Advertisements for THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents: PARIS .- Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON .- Mr. W. Thomas, Nos. 19 and 21 Catharine-street, Strand.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool July 7 for Boston, is now in her tenth day out, and is about due at Halifax. Her news will be three days' later than that by the Arago, arrived at

We give elsewhere the particulars of two disastrous fires in Manchester, N. H., which occurred on Sunday.

A terrible calamity by fire occurred in the town of Brant, Erie Co., N. Y., on Sunday, six persons being burned to death in a farm-house.

The organization of the Missouri elected Kansas Legislature took place at Pawnee on the 2d inst. One of the Stringfellows was chosen Speaker of the House, and Thomas Johnson President of the Council. Our account comes from a rabid Pro-Slavery source, and will probably need some additions and amendments. The Governor's Message was expected to come in on Thursday.

THE NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

The death of Lord Raglan appears to give rise in England, as might be expected, to a good deal of morbid sentimentality, attributing it to a heart broken by the strictures of the Press upon the mal-administration of the war. But though the aristocratic party will doubtless avail themselves of this mock lament, the attacks have been directed in every instance more against the system, which is really to blame, than the men. The generous private qualities of Lord Raglan may receive the homage which is their due, without affecting the rottenness of a system of which he was the agent.

The absurdity of the English system, in awarding prizes where no merit is due, is shown on the occasion of this death, where beside the liberal pension to his widow, the people are made to invest the interest of a capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars in a young man who has pever lifted a hand to earn a cent. By thus squandering the people's money the dead are not honored, but the living are oppressed.

The detailed accounts, copied in our paper this morning, of the recent repulse of the Allies by the Russians, confirm the worst suspicions entertained in England about the utter want of judgment and knowledge in the conduct of military operations, and are calculated to give a fresh stimulus to the Reform movement.

The accounts from the Baltic bring no cheering news of victory to England. A rumor has reached of the destruction of the little town of Wystadt: but even this, unimportant if true, requires confirmation,

Simultaneously with the opening of the comedy termed the Legislative Assembly in France, we are advised of a new French lohn of 750,000,-000 of francs. We can well account for the spiritless, meaningless tone of Louis Napoleon's opening speech, if he feels at length the impotence of despotism, and in the eleventh hour, when adversity softens him down and his diplomacy is humbled, he comes round "to rely on the legislative bodies to give him the means of continuing the war."

The Russians seem as triumphant in overcoming the forces of nature as of their enemies. A line of Telegraph has been opened between Odessa and St. Petersburg, opening the way for early telegraphic communication between the capital and the seat of war.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.

The mail before the last brought word that in the British House of Commons Mr. Roebuck had moved a resolution attributing to the inefficiency and want of energy of Lord Ragian much of those Crimean disasters which have set se deep a stain on England's military fame. The mail of yesterday brings us intelligence of his decease. In scornful mockery of small human intrigues and plots, the angel of death has stepped between. Though Lord Raglan had been suffering for some days from an attack of dysentery so severe as to lead to the report that he had resigned his command, he had been gradually progressing to convalescence until the 28th of June, when alarming symptoms developed themselves and after a few hours' struggle he

Lord Raglan, or, as he was better known for so many years, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, was the youngest son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort, and uncle of the present Duke. He was born in 1788, and was consequently in his sixty-eighth year. The Somersets are of the proudest and most ancient blood of Britain. To travel back to the source of their origin would be as hopeless a task as to penetrate to the fountain of the Nile. "Two centuries ago," we are told, "no " prouder man was seen in England than the

ways cleared before him that he might not be looked on by vulgar eyes, and who rebuked his " second wife for tapping his shoulder with a ' fan, saying, 'Madame, my first wife was a " 'Perey, and she never took such liberty."

In the good old times when Lord F. Somerset made his debut in life, there were no Administrative Reform Associations to pop impertinent inquiries ordisturb the delights of privileged plunder. Many Colonels of the army in those days were hardly out of swaddling clothes, and before they left the cradle were high is command. Lord Fitzroy Somerset was a Cornet in 1804, a Captain in 1808, a Major in 1811 and a Colonel in 1812, accomplishing in eight years what cost Sir De Lacy Evans, who saw still greater service, forty years to achieve, and which Col. Enoch, the Deputy Quartermaster-General who followed the colors of the 23d from Walcheren to Waterloo, has only recently acquired. If the young aristocracy of England were with cruel injustice raised over the heads of many brave veterans whose brows were brenzed by many suns and scarred by many battles, it is but just to them to say that when called on they have not blanched at the cannon's mouth, nor ever disgraced their lineage or their country; and among those who sleep at lakermann and Alma are not a few whose sucestral bucklers have flashed at Agincourt and Cressy, and in whose veins flowed blood which had been shed in earlier fields of glory. In this spirit Lord Fitzroy Somerset was present at every one of the great Peninsular battles. His rank, as is ever the case, at once recommended him to the Duke of Wellington, then Sir A. Wellesley, who was but too happy to attach to his interest the powerful family of the Beauforts by naming him on his staff, and afterward raising him to the post of Military Secretary. In this capacity he served through the whole war, exhibiting on every occasion soldier-like abilities combined with fearless courage. He was twice severely wounded, and lost his right arm at the farm of "La Have "Sainte," on the da of Waterloo. When after that great engagement the curtain fell upon the wars of Europe, Lord Fltzroy Somerset was appointed, in addition to other honors, Secretary of the Embassy at Paris. Thence he attended the Duke of Wellington to Vienna and Verona in 1822, and in 1826 proceeded to St. Petersburgh, whither he was sent to congratulate the late Emperor Nicholas on his accession to the throne. In 1819 he was appointed Secretary to the Duke of Wellington, Master-General of the Ordnance until 1827, and in 1827 was made Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, the functions of which office he performed during the reign of the several Commanders-in-Chief down to the death of the Duke of Wellington. On the death of the Duke, the command-in-chief was, much to the disappointment of Lord Fitzroy Somerset. conferred on Lord Hardinge, and Lord Fitzroy being unwilling to serve under an officer of similar standing to himself, was appointed Master-General of the Ordnance, with a Peerage, which he assumed under the title of Lord Raglan, the name of a castle which Edward Somerset, one of his ancestors, held against Cromwell, as the last of the pobles.

During the long reign of Lord Hill, and the subsequent one of the Duke of Wellington at the Horse Guards, Lord F. Somerset, owing to the age of these veterans and the confidence reposed in him, though acting as Military Secretary, was virtually Commander-in-Chief, and in an office where so much tact and delicacy were required contrived during that long period, with a strong class prejudice, to win and retain the respect and regard of the army. He never for one moment fegot "his order," or abandoned that faith in the divine right of aristocracy which he inherited by birth and education. But he concealed his prepossessions and bigotwho left his levee more blessed in the fascinating refusal than in a rude compliance with their

Without any military genius Lord Ragian possessed a sound judgment, fearless courage, and inflexible sense of justice. The Duke of Wellington entertained so high an opinion of him as to give expression to a prediction rare in so cold and uneulogistic a nature, that " he would "yet be an honor to his country." In such a position as that in which the Duke of Wellington saw and judged him he would have doubtless justified the prediction. Devoted to drill, dutiful to death and daring to destruction, a just and generous gentleman, of honor, courage and deep sense of duty, he possessed every quality for a second in command, but was wholly unfitted to govern an army. He had not the prescience to foresee, the genius to direct, the strength of mind to control, or the energy to repair, which should belong to a great general. Lord Raglan was just that character of man which the English system in its best form begets. Trained in every step to refer to memory instead of exercising mind, as long as things go on by the prescribed regulation all is well. But when an unruly monster like Sevastopol stands across the path and will not be tredden down to order, the country cries and the press thunders for a head, preferring even the rude Pelissier before Raglan.

Lord Raglan was above the middle hight and of ordinary, one might almost say vulgar, presence, which was redeemed, strange to say, by a certain remantic air which his loose armless sleeve gave him, a manner most gentle and courtly, and a disposition singularly kind.

He is succeeded in command by Gen. Simpson, an officer who has seen some service in the Peninsula and a great deal in India, having served as second in command to the late Sir Charles Napier, to whose high opinion he is indebted for the position to which he has been

SECTIONAL CHRISTIANITY.

We find the following among the religious intelligence of the day:

"The Rev. T. S. Reeve has resigned the pastoral care of the First Presbyterian Church N. S. in St. Joseph, Mo. The Church Session advertise in The Christian Observer for a pastor, to whom they will pay \$500 to \$500 a year; but they want one who is 'a Southern man in his feelings,' and 'care not where he was born they will pay \$500 a year.

We congratulate the First Presbyterian Church (N. S.) in St. Joseph, Mo., on its progressive ideas. The wide, universal humanitarianism of the Apostles was to be their element of success. They were to break down the petty boundaries of Judaism and Paganism "then Duke of Somerset, who had the high. | and preach the Gospel to all nations. In that | watch.

from other religions of the time; for the conquerors of old were not proselytizers. If they overcame an enemy and laid him under tribute, they cared not about the estalogue of his gols or the specialities of his sacrifices. Nay more, the deities of the subdued provinces were duly installed in the Partheon at Rome with all the honors. Alexander toe did homage at the temple of Jerusalem; and Casar invited the chief priests or politicians of Gaul to Rome and to sests in the Senate. It was even held as a popular belief that each country was so far under the beneficent and vindictive protection of its own gods as that special acts of impiety toward them would be visited with penalties. No place was supposed to be without its particular providence. The philosophers especially made it a rule not to meddle with the actual religion of the people. Five years of preparation was deemed by Pythagoras necessary before the vail was the least lifted from the vulgar creed and the threshold of the esoteric temple displayed. But the let-alone principle was invaded under the Christian preacher. To proselytize was the life and soul of the new religion. To cross seas and deserts, to challenge tails, exposures and dangers, to refuse pay, emolument and honor-to deny home, country, friends, all for the sake of the cause, was the martyr-spur to the Apostles. Heroism without the world's rewards was the touchstone of the teacher and healer then. Paul did not go to Rome because he was Roman in his feelings but because he was

But neither Paul nor any of the early Apostles would suit the First Presbyterian Church (N. S.) in St. Joseph, Mo. Not one of them would have been "Southern" in his feelings -only cosmopolitan and Christian. Neither was the admiration of Paul for "bonds" of the N. S. Order. He held them as the last thing one man should invoke for another. In his magnificent appeal for religion and liberty before the Roman Governor he has left nothing for the scourgers of men and women to build a

O wonderful Presbyterians of the N. S. of Missouri! Marvelous believers in the golden rule! Exquisite interpreters of the Sermon on the Mount! Delectable followers of Christianity! A Southern Christian! A Bible to suit the Missouri slavedrivers, and that shall ever have consolations and hopes for Stringfellow and Atchison!

Eternity measured by the degrees of latitude-likewise by the thermometer-also by the price of negro flesh ! A minister is wanted, worth \$500 to \$800 a year! Only the apostle must be Southern in his feelings: his particular Christianity is of no account. If he can swallow Slavery, why not gulp all other crimes and enormities? \$500 for a Southern preacher!

THE HARVEST.

We have searched the Western journals in vain for the first note of alarm from the great wheat-fields of the Western prairies, indicating any falling off in the farmers' prospect of reaping a most abundant crop. We are therefore satisfied that the largest wheat-crop ever grown in the United States is already gathered, or is in such a state of forwardness that no blight will lessen the yield materially. There is not only a larger number of acres, but a greater product therefor, and the grains being large and heavy, the average will undoubtedly exceed 60 lbs. In addition to this, the harvest season of the great wheat belt has been as fine as could be desired. and the grain is secured in good order.

The important question now is, Will the price come down? Yes, it will: but not to the standard of some former years. In fact, the day has gone forever when the farmers in Gentral Indisna sold wheat for "store-pay" at 374 cents ry with such graceful art and such silvered a bushel. In this City particularly we cannot erbiage, as to make the refused Commoners | expect a very low price for flour while war exdrawing many thousands from tillage and furnishing mouths by the million to be filled from this or some grain-growing country other than that around the Black Sea.

The harvest in England is reported very backward, and that is always against a great yield, even if the heads are well filled, because the weather in September is usually very upfavorable for carrying the crop safely to the barn or stock-yard. If it should prove bad this Fall, it will have the effect to increase the price of wheat in the United States, since this must be their granary for the next year. Under the circumstances it is particularly fortunate for farmers generally that they will not have to force sales, but can hold their crop and await coming events. Agriculturists may remember that for several weeks there has been a united effort among the flour-dealers to keep up prices until they can work off the old stock without loss, and that as soon as the new grain begins to come forward freely there will be an equally strong combined effort to put prices down. We hope, therefore, that farmers will not be gulled into the belief that because there is a very large yield of wheat in the country it must necessarily be redueed to a very low rate. In fact no man can form any correct opinion of what the price will be, until after the harvest in England is secured, and the number of bushels accurately ascertained: which they are able to do there with a degree of certainty not at all approachable in

Then again; the crop of Indian Corn will in a great measure regulate the price of Wheat. At present the prospect is fair, and only fair. There are more acres planted than ever were planted before in this country; but the Spring was cold. and the growth up to the 1st of July unusually small, so that the prospect is that the ripening will be very late, and may be overtaken with frost and materially injured, or, in all the Northern States, entirely cut off. At present, however, Corn is growing as well as could be desired.

The crop of potatoes will, if rot does not interfere, undoubtedly be the largest produced for many years. The prospect, too, has seldom been better for a very large yield of dairy products. So, with good pastures and good crops of corn and of potatoes, oats, barley, buckwheat and other grains and vegetables, we shall, without doubt, have a reduction in the price of beef and pork. All this likewise will affect the price of flour in a degree; but as flour more than any other product, is used for export, the price will still depend in a great measure upon the state of things in Europe-farmers, in fine, must wait and

spirit and act of proselytism they dissevered THE LATEST NEWS

IMAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Monday, July 16, 1855. The Court of Claims have made a rule providing for the procuring of papers from the files of Executive Departments by requisition for the preparation and trial of eauses—the papers to be under the cus-

A gentleman of distinction from Central America ports that two thirds of the people of that country

rill enthusiastically receive Col. Kinney. Ground was broken this afternoon for the erection of the extension to the National Tressury Building.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

Burralo, Monday, July 16, 1855. A most herrible calamity occurred in the town of Brant, in this County, yesterday morning between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock. James Thompson, a farmer in good circumstances, was awakened by an alarm of are, and discovered his house to be in flames, having been fired by an incendiary in three places.

Mr. Thompson, who is an aged gentleman, rushed up stairs immediately on discovering what was the matter to alarm his daughters, when becoming overpowered by the smoke he was unable to return, and simself, his three daughters Julia, Mary and Mrs. Elizabeth Carr, with the two little children of the latter perished in the flames. The ages of the unfortunate ladies ranged 18 to 24 years.

The rest of the inmates of the house, twelve in number, escaped with much difficulty. There is not the slightest doubt whatever of the fire being the work of an incendiary. The most intense excitement prevails in regard to the affair.

THE RECENT CASE OF LYNCHING.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 16, 1855.

We have a full account of the hanging of the man Mayberry by a mob nt Janesville, Wisconsin, last week. It appears that the prisoner had been found gnilty by Judge Doolittle, but the law only prescribes imprisonment for life. The Sheriff undertook to remove the prisoner from the Court-House to the Jail, but he with his posse had scarcely got out of the Court-House when the cry arose, "Hang him!" The officers were then completely overpowered by the crowd, the prisoner seized, a rope placed around his neck, and, notwithstanding his awful shricks and prayers, they dragged him to a cluster of trees and

prayers, they dragged him to a cluster of trees and hung him till dead. A band of three hundred men had been organized to execute the deed. The greatest ex-citement pervaded Rock River for over one hundred

RIOT AT TORONTO.
TORONTO, July 16, 1855.
On Saturday night a number of persons made an attack upon a Circus Company at present sojourning in this city, in consequence of some of the performers having assaulted certain citizens on the previous

The wagons were smashed up with axes and thrown into the Bay, and an attempt was made to fire the canvas, &c. Fire-arms were brought into play, and two or three persons were badly hurt, but the police finally quelled the disturbance.

FALLING OF A BRIDGE.

Philadelphia, Monday, July 16, 1855.

This afternoon about 1 o'clock, as the workmen engaged in the erection of the bridge over Ridley's Creek, on the Westchester and Philadelphia Railroad, were about commencing work, the temporary framing gave way, and falling carried away the entire superstructure. Five workmen employed on the upper gave way, and falling carried away the entire super-structure. Five workmen employed on the upper chord and the foreman, and two workmen in the lower chord, perceiving something giving way sprang for the nearest pier, a distance of fifteen feet. Three es-caped uninjured, three were killed, and two are so badly hurt as to leave no hopes of their recovery. The names of the killed are Dixon Dotey, James Rus-sell, and Jeseph Stille. Mortally wounded, Joseph Steams and Theodore Zeason.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE MONSON BANK.

A desperate but unavailing attempt was made to rob the Monson Bank in this County, on Saturday night, but after working for several hours and expending great labor upon the vault-door, the burglars gave up

LATER FROM HAVANA.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, July 11, 1855.

The steamship Grenada from New-York via Havana hes anchored at the Belize on account of the quarantine law, and is awaiting orders to come up.

THE OHIO RIVER.
PITTSHURGH, Monday, July 16, 1855.
The river at this point measures five feet six inches,

FROM BOSTON.

Boston, Saturday, July 14, 1855. The statement in my last letter of the fact that the Overseers of Harvard College had refused to confirm the nomination of Mr. Eliot to the degree of LL. D., has led to a good deal of comment in the papers and to still more in conversation. The Daily Advertiser drew attention to the matter yesterday in two articles, in one of which it called my statement a "startling disclosure," while in the other, with that unrivaled illogicality which makes the venerable Daily nearly as entertaining and instructive as Mrs. Partington to the curious student of human weaknesses, it gravely remarked: There is nothing surprising in the fact that the fanatics who would not confirm Judge Loring as law lecturer, should be willing to insult a gentleman who voted for the Fugitive Slave

In the same Hibernian style of reasoning

The Advertiser goes on to talk of violations of pledges of secrecy, of breaches of faith, &c., while the whole tone of its article indicates that before I made the disclosure through THE TRIBUNE, it was itself aware of the fact of Mr. Eliot's rejection. Now, as neither of the editors of The Advertiser is a member of the Board of Overseers, how could they, without "breach of faith." have got their information? In the course of its article The Advertiser represents me as stating that Mr. Winthrop "was honored with the degree, not on account of his attainments, his abili-"ties or his scholastic accomplishments," but be-cause of his hostility to the late Mr. Webster. I said nothing of the kind. The Advertiser misapprehends the meaning of my letter. Mr. Winthrop, presume, was nominated by the Corporation an nfirmed by the Overseers because of his distinguished ability as a speaker and a writer, and because he had occupied conspicuous and honorable positions in the State and nation. I dwelt upon is confirmation by the vote of Free-Soilers in the Board of Overseers, because it was an indication that their action on the nominations was not dictated merely by political motives. If it had been, Mr. Winthrop, as a political opponent, would have been of course rejected.

The Free collers, I suppose, in voting against

Mr. Eliot, were actuated by two motives, no of them political. First, a conviction that Mr. Eliot had no special claim to a degree of L.L. D.; be thus honored by the first College in the country. And second, their feeling about the Fugitive Slave Act is quite as much of a moral as of a politi-cal nature. I do not believe that any merely political vote of Mr. Eliot would have influenced single one of the Overseers in the matter. The Advertiser, of course, and the Union-savers gen-erally, do not comprehend this. They do not perceive the atrocity, the peculiar atrocity, in a moral point of view, of Mr. Eliot's vote for the Fugitive Slave Act. They are not aware with what deep horror and detestation the Christian and enlightened part of the people of Massachusetta regard it. The Boston Telegraph, in replying to The Adpertiser yesterday, clearly and forcibly expressed

the prevalent sentiment:

"We do not wish to evade the issue which the Board of Overseers have made with Mr. Eliot. It is the grievous fault of that gentleman that in the year 1850 he voted for a law the most oflevs, the most in human, the most infamous that ever disgraced the statute book of this nation; that he aided in setting or foot a series of the most bloody and barbarous percutions that have ever been carried on in any lead preteading to be a civilized land; that he helped to degrade his own constituents, his own State, and the people of the North generally into a condition of sub-ordination to the vilest class of men in the whole world—the slavecatchers of the South: that he catalisated, so far as his vote and active influence west, as institution, if we may so call it, which has almost in anniversary slave-hunts in the city he missepressored disturbing its peace, aggravating the feelings of ficitizens, and producing scenes of discord and violence which, in the inevitable nature of things, must continue so long as the wicked Act continues to which he gave his consent. This is Mr. Eliot's foulf. It is his misjertune that the people of the State, whose representatives the Board of Overseers are, amon the Fagitive Act as they abhor no other legislation, and that they view its autnors and enforcers with feelings very like abhorrence. It is his misjertune that he was not able to discorn 'the signs of the times.' And in this action of the Board of Overseers he only reage the consequences which are sure to follow whether was not able to discorn 'the signs of the times.' And in this action of the Board of Overseers he only was to be legislation, combined with a failure to discover a indications of an enlightened and Christian public sentiment."

But the truth is, that even if the vote against Mr. Eliot had been given from purely political motives, it would only have been a sort of retribe-

tion on the very persons who are now making and an outcry about his rejection. The appointing power of Harvard University, the nominating power, is, and has been for many years, in the hands of Mr. Eliot's friends—in the hands of the hands of Mr. Eliot's friends—in the hands of the small social and political set to which he belongs. How have they used it? The present political divisions and feelings of the State date from 1848, when the Free-Soil party was formed. Since that period no Free-Soiler, no Democrat, (save only Mr. Boutwell to whom as Governor it could not be refused,) has received a degree from Harvard College, except the lower ence which are obtained as matters of course by graduates who choose to as matters of course by graduates who choose to pay for them. Charles Samner, the man in the State who has the best claims to the degree of LL.D., on the ground of distinction, ability, high position and learning in the law, has not been no-ticed by Harvard College since he became a Free-Soiler. Stephen C. Phillips, Charles Allen and Charles Francis Adams are men of greater ability and eminence than Mr. Eliot, Mr. Allen and Mr. Phillips having both sat in Congress with reputa-tion, and Mr. Adams having not only political but literary distinction; yet they have no degrees from Harvard College. Neither has Richard Hildreth, the able and learned author of the History of the United States, who, beside his history, h literary claims to the regard of the College of which he is a graduate. It may be as well to remark, by-the-way, that the set to which Mr. Elict belongs controls the Massachusetts Historical Society as well as the nominations of Harvard Mr. Hildreth has not been admitted to that Society, though, with the exception of Mr. Prescott, he is almost the only man in Boston whom an intelligent stranger would suppose must of course be a member. Had he not been an Anti-Slavery man he would doubtless have long ago

Among the eminent Democrats who have been neglected by the nominating power of Harvard College it is sufficient to mention Robert Rantoul and N. P. Banks. Mr. Rantoul was one of the first men of his day in Massachusetts. He was an eminent lawyer; he was one of the few of our political men who deserved to be called a states man, and a scholar of singularly wide and profound literary attainments. He had been, besides, Representative and Senator in Congress. But he was a Democrat, and what was worse, an Anti-Slavery
Democrat. A Whig with half his claims to distinction would have had showered upon him all
the honors that Harvard College could bestow.

Mr. Banks has been repeatedly Speaker of the
Masachusetts House of Representatives, was

President of the Constitutional Convention of 1853, the ablest body that ever sat in the State, over which he presided with distinguished success, and has been twice elected to Congress. He has risen unaided from a very humble position by his fine talents and by hard and persevering study. He has made remarkable attainments in languages and iterature under peculiarly disadvantageous cir-cumstances. He is, therefore, just the man whom the literary institutions of a republican country should delight to honor. Harvard College has never given any sign that she is aware of his ex-

I might extend still further the list of men much more distinguished than Mr. Eliot whom Harvard College has had under her eyes for years without deigning to notice them. I might name Theodore Parker the most eminent of our clergymen for talents, learning and literature, whose name and writings are known all over the civilized world: I might name Wendell Phillips, if not the first, althe first of our orators a man of high cult and attainments, and of national note and reputa-tion, though he has never held office. But I have said enough to show that it does not become the party or set to which Mr Eliot belongs to make much ado about his rejection, on the ground that much ado about his rejection, on the ground that political considerations should be entirely excluded

in the matter of conferring degrees.

Mr. Eliot has yet another chance of getting his degree. Perhaps I should say two chances. A reconsideration of the vote of rejection was moved in the Board of Overseers, and though not held in order may possibly prevail at the meeting next week. No effort, I suppose, will be spared to ob-tain a confirmation. The other chance to which I alluded is that some southern college, say the College of South Carolina or the University of Vir ginia, may step in and do the haudsome thing in case the hitch in Harvard cannot be overcome. It would be a compliment to Mr. Eliot which it would be creditable and gracious in them to pay.
OLIVER.

FROM VERMONT.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Thursday, July 12, 1855. Yesterday morning the people of our village swoke from their slumbers and found the streets and public houses full of very good looking strangers. We all began to think that pleasure travel had commenced in good earnest, and yet the appearance of the strangers on a closer examination did not exactly confirm that opinion. Their countenances wore a different aspect from that which pleasure travelers usually exhibit, and the villagers wondered what it all could mean. There were no ladies nor children with them, and they carried no magazines or last novels.

about that the Know-Nothings were assembled for the purpose of holding a State Convention, and such was the fact. One after another repaired to Union Hall until four hundred names were registered, and there they took council together all day and until 12 o'clock last night, when they adjourned to meet again at Bellows Falls some time in August. Time enough was spent, not only to save Vermont, but the Union also. Being an outsider, it will not be expected that I can give any sketch of their speeches or doings, but it is well known that the political affairs of the nation was the great subject before the meeting, and I guest the great subject before the meeting, and I guest the great subject before the meeting. the Slavery question was pretty thoroughly dis-cussed, and the address and resolutions soon to be published will not find much favor at the South However, they will soon speak for themselves, and in tones, too, that will make the galled jades wince,

or I am very much mistaken.

Having never seen a Know Nothing before, or a
person whom I knew to be one, my curiosity was somewhat excited, and that led me to examin-these strangers more closely; and surely I have never seen in the Green Mountain State better looking men assembled at any political Convention and I have witnessed a good many political gather looking men assembled at any pointeal gather-and I have witnessed a good many political gather-ings in this region. Such testimony I freely give in their favor. I understand they made no nomi-nations for State officers, and the strong probability is that they will vote with the Whige at the coming election; and if they do that Frank Pierce, Douglas, Stringfellow & Co. will find no favor in Vermont. But excough. Their Address and reso-